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EXAMINER

JAMA, ISAAK R

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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.



## DETAILED ACTION

### *Status of Claims*

1. Claims 1-23 are pending.
2. Claims 3, 4, 11 are amended.
3. Claims 21-23 are newly added.
4. Claims 1, 2, 5 and 12 are cancelled.

### *Response to Arguments*

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 3-4, 6-11 and 13-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 3-4, 6-11, 13-14, 16-19 and 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,292,687 (Lowell et al.) in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,493,581 (Russell).
7. Regarding claims 4, 11, 14, 15 and 21-23, Lowell teaches an emergency response system for summoning an emergency responder and for routing said responder to a victim **[Figure 1]**, said system comprising; a central station **[Figure 1, # 28; i.e. Loop processor unit]** for actuating a remote emergency response device by

Art Unit: 2617

transmitting a trigger signal to said device upon a signaling of a victim in a vicinity of said emergency response device **[Column 5, lines 6-15; i.e. loop processor sends a signal to personal alarm and also sends a signal to the locator broadcast initiator which broadcasts an alarm signal to a location processor unit. The locator broadcast initiator may also, depending upon its broadcast power and the respective distances to AED machines and to an emergency response center, broadcast the alarm signal to the nearest AED machine alarms and to the emergency response center ]**, wherein said trigger signal comprises position information of the victim **[Column 4, lines 30-33; i.e. depending upon the locations of the equipment, the equipment alarm preferably also provides location information regarding the victim's location to guide the person with the equipment to the victim]**; and an actuatable emergency response device **[Figure 1, # 28]** comprising: a communication unit configured to activate a signaling upon receipt of the trigger signal; the signaling unit configured to broadcast a message for summoning an emergency responder to the victim **[Column 5, lines 4-13; i.e. the locator broadcast initiator may also, depending upon its broadcast power and the respective distances to AED machines and to an emergency response center, broadcast the alarm signal to the nearest AED machine alarms and to the emergency response center]**; navigation unit configured to determine a routing of the emergency responder to the victim based on the position information of the victim and position information of the emergency response device **[Figure 1, # 38; column 7, lines 59-64; in addition, Lowell discloses that alarm signals preferably include**

Art Unit: 2617

**additional location signals such as global positioning satellite signals (GPS signals) or other signals which pinpoint the location of the victim when response personnel are receiving the alarm at a response location distant from the victim or at the AED machine when the AED machine is located outside the immediate area of the victim];** and a user interface arranged to feed back the routing to the emergency responder **[Column 8, lines 5-12]**. In addition, Lowell teaches that a dedicated guidance unit as part of the AED alarm connected to the AED machine, which, as part of the reception of the alarm signal from the locator broadcast initiator or the location processor unit, enters the location signals into the guidance unit as the desired location so that the guidance unit will immediately guide the emergency response person to the victim. And that a similar unit can be used at the emergency response service for emergency response person **[Column 8, lines 25-33]**. Even though Lowell teaches AED units are situated at various locations, particularly in and around public places such as airports, office and civic buildings, apartments or other high density residential buildings, and in places such as parks, as well as in private residential or non-public places (which is a list of actuable emergency response device locations). The AED units each have an AED alarm on or associated with the unit so that a victim's emergency condition activates the victim's personal alarm and the alarm at the AED location. This means that a response person, who can be any person who becomes aware of the alarm, will have help both in finding the victim who needs immediate help and in finding an AED machine to use in providing the immediate help to the victim **[Column 3, lines 13-25]**. Lowell does not specifically teach that the central

Art Unit: 2617

station include a look-up table of pre-stored position information of publicly available actuable emergency response devices. Russell teaches a system and method for rapid recruitment of widely distributed easily operated automatic external defibrillators

**[Abstract]**, whereby after entry of the victim location, the computer system could automatically determine AEDs and/or potential operators in the vicinity of the victim. After determining locations of the AEDs and/or potential operators, the computer could generate output of the results. The output could be in one or more forms. The output could be in the form of a map that displays the location of the victim and locations of AEDs and/or potential operators. Additionally or alternatively, a list of locations of AEDs and/or potential operators could be output **[Column 5, lines 17-24]**. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the system of Russell into the medical emergency response and locating system of Lowell in order to promptly locate emergency devices.

5. Regarding claims 3 and 10, Lowell teaches a system wherein the emergency response device comprises an automatic external defibrillator **[Figure 1, # 33, abstract]**.

6. Regarding claims 6 and 7, Lowell teaches a device wherein the communication means comprises a wireless telecommunication means or wired telecommunication means, said wired telecommunication means comprising at least one of a computer modem or a fixed line telephone unit **[Column 6, lines 55-63]**.

7. Regarding claim 8, Lowell teaches that the signaling means comprises a wireless communication unit configured to contact all wireless communication units located in the

vicinity of the wireless communication unit **[Figure 1, i.e. communication interface signal is wirelessly communicating with the emergency response center]**.

8. Regarding claim 9, Lowell teaches that the signaling means comprises a loud speaker arranged for broadcasting a verbal message **[Column 7, lines 32-36]**.

9. Regarding claim 13, Lowell teaches that the emergency response device selected is an automated external defibrillator **[Column 5, lines 8-15]**.

10. Regarding claim 16, Lowell further teaches that user interface comprises a display configured to project the routing instructions and a map of the routing instructions **[Column 8, lines 8-14, i.e. An Alpine PowerNav system will display a map showing the route to the location and will provide audio instructions telling a person in the vehicle when to turn, in which direction to turn, and how far to go before turning to guide the person and vehicle to the desired location. Thus, with a victim location, the emergency response person can be guided to the victim]**.

11. Regarding claim 17, Lowell further teaches that user interface comprises a display configured to project instructions to guide the emergency responder through steps of delivering a defibrillation shock **[Column 1, lines 48-52, i.e. AED machines are currently available that can be operated by untrained persons by merely reading simple instructions on the AED or listening to voice instructions generated by the AED during use]**.

12. Regarding claim 18, Lowell teaches that navigation unit stores a floor plan of at least a portion of a building in which the emergency response device is located and the

user interface displays at least a portion of the floor plan as part of the routing fed back to the emergency responder **[Figure 3, columns 10 & 11, lines 66-67 and 1-8]**.

13. Regarding claim 19, Lowell further teaches that the detector comprises a movement detector configured to detect when the emergency response device is picked up by the emergency responder **[Column 5, lines 42-48; i.e. the user might inadvertently remove the heart dysfunction reader without deactivating the system first, or the heart dysfunction reader might be inadvertently knocked off or out of position during sleep or other activity of the user, which would result in the heart dysfunction reader reading a lack of sign or signal that the sensor would indicate as an alarm condition]**.

2. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Number 6,292,687 (Lowell et al.) in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,493,581 (Russell) and further in view of U.S. Patent Number 6,459,371 (Pike).

3. Regarding claim 20, Lowell and Russell has been discussed above in regard to claim 4, above. But neither Lowell nor Russell specifically teach that the detector comprises a release clutch configured to detect when the emergency response device is removed from its dwell location by the emergency responder. Pike teaches a locating device that comprises a sensor for sensing a signal containing position locating information **[Abstract]**, whereby when the locating device is activated, a control device causes a radio transceiver to transmit an alarm signal **[Column 3, lines 10-12]**, and that the activating means may comprise a switch provided on the locating device, a remote switch having means for transmitting an activation signal to the locating device,



Art Unit: 2617

means for sensing unauthorized removal of the locating device, means for sensing excessive movement, lack of movement and/or tilting of the locating device, means for sensing an activating signal transmitted to the locating device from a remote transmitter, either directly or via the radio transceiver [**Column 3, lines 30-38**]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the sensor method of Pike into the combined system of Lowell and Russell in order to facilitate a rapid response from the emergency medical personnel.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. U.S. Patent Number Application Publication Number 2004/0266390 (Faucher et al.) teaches an emergency response system. U.S. Patent Number 6,321,113 (Parker et al.) teaches an automatic external defibrillator first responder and clinical data outcome management system.

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

Art Unit: 2617

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ISAAK R. JAMA whose telephone number is (571)270-5887. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday; 4-10.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lester Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-7922. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/IRJ/

/LESTER KINCAID/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617